

ANOTHER CRISIS SAFELY PASSED IN MEXICAN BROIL

Huerta's Prompt Apology Considered Full and Frank.

SORRY FOR INSULT TO U. S. MARINES

Proper Punishment Promised for Those Guilty of Outrage Upon Americans—Not Known in Washington if Admiral Forced Mexican to Salute Colors.

Mexico City, April 11.—Censorship of all cable and telegraph news was put into effect to-night.

Washington, April 11.—The tense situation created here by the arrest of American marines by Mexican authorities at Tampico, was greatly relieved to-day with the receipt of General Huerta's prompt repudiation and apology for the action of O'Shaughnessy. While no definite statement was obtainable in official circles, it was intimated that the necessary redress for the affront had been afforded.

Reporting developments to the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral Mayo, in command of the American naval force at Tampico, cabled that he had demanded that the Mexican commander salute the American flag within twenty-four hours in expiation of the affront. No further message had come from Admiral Mayo when the department closed to-night.

Report Sent to Wilson.

Admiral Mayo's report was forwarded to President Wilson by White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he is spending Easter.

Officials at the State and Navy Departments considered Huerta's statement full and frank. It promised an immediate investigation of Colonel Hinojosa's action in arresting the marines and pardoning them publicly through the streets, and the official statement issued by the State Department added that General Huerta had promised that "if the investigation should develop a greater responsibility on the part of Colonel Hinojosa, the penalty applicable to the case will be imposed by the competent legal authorities."

General Huerta's good faith was accepted, apparently without reservation, and it was pointed out that it was but fair to await the result of the promised investigation and discipline of the Mexican officer responsible for the humiliation of the American navy. The Navy Department, it was said, has issued no instructions to Rear-Admiral Mayo directing either the withdrawal or enforcement of his demand for a salute. Officials here are disposed to rely on that officer's discretion, and are certain he has been informed of the latest terms of General Huerta's explanation.

Doubt Is Expressed.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether the salute could be demanded for that which was termed a "preposterous act" by a subordinate officer, especially in view of the prompt apology from Huerta. One official, an authority on naval procedure, declared that he had no instance in which a salute had been given the American colors in like circumstances.

There was nothing definite concerning the Torreon situation. Secretary Bryan said he felt that the outlook for the safety of foreign oil properties at Torreon was improved by reason of the three repeated demands to the constabulary. He said no foreign governments had made representations in behalf of the interests of their nationalities at Tampico.

New representations from the Spanish Foreign Office through Ambassador Willard at Madrid, asking assistance for expelled Spaniards at El Paso, brought forth the comment that everything possible is being done. Secretary Bryan again explained that the Mexican government was not to be considered separately on its merits and that there be no more wholesale deportation because of race. Mr. Bryan indicated that he would continue to press the claims of the Spaniards without abatement.

All Quiet at Acapulco.

A belated report to the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Howard at Acapulco, sent on Thursday night, said all was quiet at that port towards which the Zapatistas are moving.

Constitutionalist headquarters here, in a statement to-night, defended the action of certain Spanish residents of Mexico as an act in accordance with the Mexican Constitution and supported by international law. The deportations were ordered, the statement says, "to prevent them from giving their assistance to the enemy and to protect them from the people who might, under present peculiar conditions, commit acts of violence against them."

The statement insists, however, that not all Spanish residents of the district involved were expelled, the order applying only to those who Constitutionalist authorities had reason to believe were in league with the Federals.

Since Spain had full knowledge of the terms of the Mexican Constitution in this regard, the statement argues, when her citizens settled in Mexico, "their government cannot now set up the plea that they have been dealt with in an unlawful manner."

The statement repudiated reports from Mexican Federal sources that Villista and his men are bottled up in Torreon. It declares that 1,200 Federal soldiers deserted to the Constitutionalist army in the San Pedro battle, which ended on Thursday "with a complete victory for Villista's troops."

The Mexican embassy had previously issued this statement:

"Advice received at the Mexican embassy from Secretary of Foreign Relations in Mexico City indicate that the forces of Generals Villista, Muro and

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NO OFFER EVER MADE

Former Wife of Calliaux Not Asked to Sell Letters.

Paris, April 11.—Mme. Gueydan, former wife of Joseph Calliaux, and her son, Francois, at the inquiry to-day into the killing of M. Calmette by Mme. Calliaux, testified that M. Calmette never had offered them directly or indirectly money for documents relating to M. Calliaux.

Mme. Gueydan-Dupre said she had not communicated to M. Calmette the contents of letters or documents of any kind and declared she had been surprised at the publication of the "Joy Joe" letter.

M. Boucard, the examining magistrate, had summoned Princess Mesang-Estrader, formerly society editor of Figaro, to confront Mme. Gueydan-Dupre, but the princess was out of the city.

The princess some time ago testified that at the time of the divorce of M. Calliaux and Mme. Dupre three letters were destroyed by agreement in the presence of the princess, the first Mme. Dupre had retained photographs of the letters. M. Calmette, she continued, knew of the existence of the photographs and offered \$10,000 to a person to arrange an interview with the holder of the photographs. This offer was refused. The princess said that M. Calmette made a similar offer to her.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

White House Couple Followed by Eyes of Fashionable Folk.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., April 11.—This fashionable mountain resort extended a cordial greeting to two of its most distinguished guests, Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to-day. Wherever they went, the eyes of the fashionable people of the society followed them. They went horseback riding in the afternoon, going far up the mountain trails, and it furnished more excitement than any other event of the Easter season.

Miss Wilson was smartly attired in a riding habit of dark green with a black belt and a white and blue "horsey" touch. Mr. McAdoo is enjoying his outing immensely, and is loath to return to Washington tomorrow night.

President Wilson went golfing this morning and took a long backboard drive this afternoon with Mrs. Wilson. Both of them have perceptibly benefited by the mountain air and the freedom from official routine. Mrs. Wilson probably will not return to Washington until she has entirely recovered from the influenza which she caught while reaching the President to-day.

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GERSTELL ACQUITTED

Wife of Wilson With Joy When She Hears Jury's Verdict.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Philadelphia, April 11.—Eugene Gerstell, a man charged with the murder of a woman, was acquitted by a jury to-day. The jury found that the man was not guilty of the crime.

Gerstell's wife, who gave important testimony in the case, was seen by the jury when the verdict was pronounced. She was seen by the jury when the verdict was pronounced. She was seen by the jury when the verdict was pronounced.

"DINKY" JUMPS TRACK

Fireman Is Killed and Many People Are Injured.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New Britain, Conn., April 11.—Fireman Henry Carroll, of West Redding, Conn., was killed, Engineer Fred Benson, of East Hartford, Conn., and a dozen passengers were painfully injured to-day when a New Haven road locomotive and two passenger cars were completely overturned. Spreading rails are believed to have caused the accident, the first of a serious nature since the Gilt Edge Express left the track at Westerly, R. I., last October.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED

Women Hope to Improve Missionary Work in Brazil.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 11.—Radical changes in the policy heretofore pursued in its missionary work in Brazil have been outlined by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in recommendations drafted which will be presented to the general conference of the church to be held in May. The changes call for the establishment of two central high schools in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, Brazil, and for the bringing up to grammar grade standards all the other missionary schools in the country.

EMPLOYEES NOT BARRED

Women Who Work for Government May Parade for Suffrage.

Washington, April 11.—Women government employees may participate in the women's suffrage procession here May 3, if they so desire, without fear of violating the Federal Civil Service law. That, in effect, is the substance of a letter from Attorney-General McAdoo to Mrs. William Kent, wife of a California Representative, made public to-day.

The Civil Service Commission has held that employees might parade as individuals, but not as representatives of the government. The Attorney-General says he knows of no reason why they should be barred from the commission's decision.

Attention!

Who is your favorite school teacher?

Are you helping your teacher to win the \$500 piano player?

Are you cutting the coupons from The Times-Dispatch?

Do you know the voting contest ends on April 30?

Monroe I

BROAD PROGRAM OF CURBING DELAYED FOR TIME

Practical Solution Is Found for Vexatious Problem.

WILSON IS FIRST TO SUGGEST PLAN

Proposed to Pass One Bill Creating Interstate Trade Commission, and This Body Will Investigate Big Business Evils for Remedy at Next Session.

Washington, April 11.—Antitrust legislation supplementary to the Sherman act probably will not be undertaken at this session of Congress on the broad scale originally outlined by the administration. This became known here to-night, Democratic Senate and House leaders agreeing that a practical solution of the vexatious problem to cope with evils of big business through legislation had been suggested.

The plan, it was asserted, is to pass one bill which would create an interstate trade commission with broad powers to investigate affairs of corporations, and with specific authorization to inquire into the relation to commerce of interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock watering, the issuance of railroad securities and price discriminations which tend to destroy competition. The commission would recommend to the next Congress what further trust-regulatory legislation should be enacted for the welfare of the country.

Such a culmination of an antitrust legislative program, originally suggested by President Wilson in a special message to Congress, has been working out in conference between the President and Senate and House leaders for many weeks. The task tentatively outlined in bills proposed and passed by the Senate and House in view of other legislative problems confronting Congress, and also because of the many conflicting questions of men in the councils of the dominant party as to just what should be done.

After many conferences of Democratic and Republican Senators, who in turn have conferred with members of the House Interstate Commerce and Judiciary Committees, a tentative amendment to the Senate bill to create an interstate trade commission has been drawn, designed to make the place of proposed bills to prohibit or regulate interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock watering, to provide for government regulation of the issuance of railroad securities and to solve the problem of destructive price discrimination. It would provide that all these problems be referred to the proposed interstate trade commission, directing an exhaustive study of the subject for the information of Congress.

President Wilson, it became known to-night, has had this solution of the problem presented to him, and administration leaders declare he has looked on it with favor. The President to-day carried the bill to White Sulphur Springs, Va., where White House officials declined to comment on the reports.

MAKES FRANK STATEMENT

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, a member of the subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee especially assigned to work out the trust legislative program, made a frank statement to-night of his view of the matter.

"There are some radical differences," said Senator Robinson, "between the trade commission bill, soon to be reported by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, and the bill which the Senate committee who have had some part in the preparation of the bill believe a trade commission should be created with broad powers, and as a result of this belief, it may be expected that a bill soon will be reported which will make the commission in many respects an independent body with liberal powers."

SKELTON NEARLY COMPLETE

Remains Those of Elephant Which Lived Thousands of Years Ago.

Laurens, S. C., April 11.—The practically complete skeleton of a prehistoric elephant which, it is believed, roamed the earth thousands of years ago, was found to-day in La Brea fossil fields near here.

"The animal's life measured more than sixteen feet in length," said Frank S. Daggett, director of the Southwest Museum. "It stood fourteen feet high and its tusks are sixteen feet long."

HIS "FINAL" CIGARETTE

Would-Be Suicide Lights It in Gas-Filled Room.

Shreveport, La., April 11.—After making preparations to commit suicide by looking himself in a room, stopping up all exits and turning on the gas jets, Charles Billa felt a desire for a final cigarette. When he struck a match to light the cigarette an explosion followed. Billa went flying through a window and the house was partially wrecked. Billa is expected to die.

MORE MONEY FOR EMBASSIES

Increases Are Proposed in Bill Before House.

Washington, April 11.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, proposes to authorize the purchase of embassy buildings at Mexico City, Bern, and Tokyo, and provides for increases in the rental allowance for embassies at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg to \$15,000, and at Rome, Madrid and Vienna to \$10,000.

The bill carries \$50,000 for the International Congress on Alcoholism at Washington next year.

WILSON SETTING COUNTRY RIGHT BEFORE WORLD

He Seeks to Give United States Clear Conscience.

POLITICS ASIDE FOR PLAIN DUTY

President Ignores Exigencies of Party in His Efforts to Restore His Country to Good Standing Before Other Nations, Expecting Time to Justify Him.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., April 11.—The personal popularity of President Wilson, that of his administration and the Democratic party as well, which may have suffered somewhat during the past month because of the President's stand on the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption clause, is bound to increase greatly as little by little it becomes generally known and accepted that in taking up the subject at this particular time he threw to the winds all thought of party politics in his desire to remove the feeling of international distrust in which this country is held by foreign nations, and set the United States on a better footing before the world.

With the vote on the Panama Canal tolls repeal out of the way over a week in the House, and the storm clouds gathering as the interest in the matter becomes more intense in the Senate, Senators and Representatives are trying to satisfy themselves as to whether it was wisdom or folly for President Wilson to bring the subject to an issue right at this time. From a purely political standpoint it would have been wiser to let the matter drift along until after the November elections—the Panama Canal will not be opened until after the next Congress is elected anyway.

By letting the tolls repeal drift along until after November the possibility of presenting a somewhat divided party at the fall elections would have been avoided. The charge that the repeal was unwise and un-American would also not have been manufactured as a campaign argument against the Democratic party. Congressmen to be elected this fall on the Democratic ticket must necessarily uphold the administration. Yet against them they have the speeches of Speaker Champ Clark and Oscar Underwood, two acknowledged party leaders, declaring that the administration was taking a step in the wrong direction in repealing the tolls clause, and that the Democratic party is without honor for breaking its platform pledge.

It is probable that President Wilson, with all the political astuteness which he has exhibited since going into the White House, carefully weighed all these probabilities, and considered the repeal of the tolls clause as a step in the right direction in view of his duty to make amends for years of diplomatic blunders committed by his country, and the majority of the voters of the country probably will view the repeal of the tolls clause as a step in the right direction.

The canal tolls repeal legislation is only one of three important steps President Wilson intends to have the United States take to set right before the world. The repeal of the tolls clause, the Senate of the numerous arbitration treaties marked the first step. Amends must yet be made to Colombia for the act of the Roosevelt administration in seizing Panama from her by force.

The administration probably will face another storm equal to that now raging about the canal repeal act when the bill is placed before Congress to take up the Panama Canal treaty. It is probable that President Wilson intends to give the United States a clear international conscience regardless of whether his administration becomes for the time unpopular, believing that time will demonstrate to the people that his course was proper.

It is becoming plainer daily that President Wilson believes that not unimportant things are accomplished when we are able to look the world in the face as the honest man looks into the eyes of his neighbors.

The undertaking of this program called for the repeal of the tolls clause, the part of the President's plan in the first place, the carrying out of such a program meant reflection on two preceding administrations. The taking of the Panama Canal from Colombia, and the legislation exempting American coastwise ships from the payment of canal tolls, the signature of President Taft, although it was a Congress, one branch of which was Democratic.

Anticipated Contest

The President, when he decided to push for these three things, must have understood that he was inviting just such a contest as has arisen over the tolls clause, and such a contest as will arise when the Senate is asked to ratify a treaty with Colombia providing for a settlement with that country on account of the taking of Panama, and when the entire Congress is asked to appropriate \$25,000,000 to repay the Republic of Colombia an indemnity. Unquestionably the chief executive fully realized that he was asking for something that would stir up trouble in his own party.

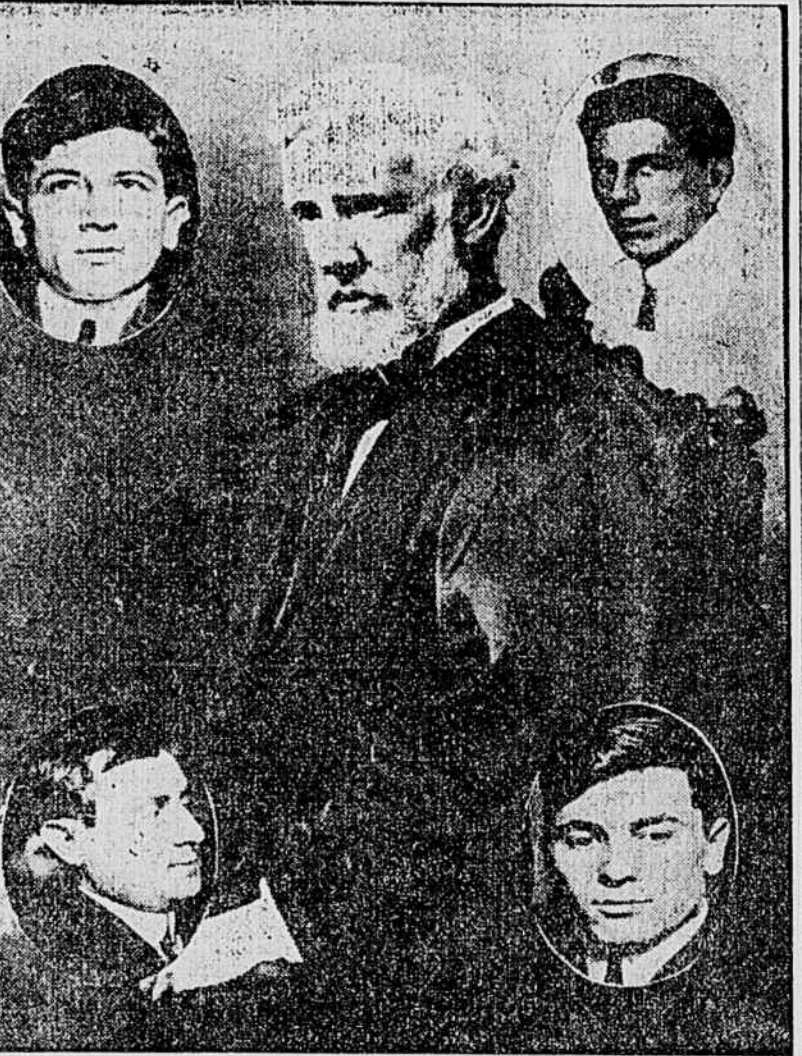
Why did the President decide on such a program? It would have been so easy for him to do nothing, to accept what had gone before without any protest. The fact is that the chief executive had not given international affairs much attention until he discovered that the United States was in the position of the individual in the neighborhood whose integrity is questioned privately, if not publicly, by everybody else in the community.

Integrity at Stake

There was distrust of the United States in every European capital; the same feeling of doubt as to whether the United States could be trusted in international affairs existed in every American and Central American capital; in the Oriental capitals there was distrust of the United States.

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Gunmen Who Must Die and Justice Who Refuses Their Final Appeal



"Gyp the Blood," Justice John W. Goff, "Dago Frank," "Lefty Louie."

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS BEING TRAINED

Opponents of Tolls Repeal Ready to Wheel Forces Into Action.

NO ARGUMENT OVERLOOKED

They Will Fight in Committee, and, Failing, Go to Floor of Senate.

Washington, April 11.—The heaviest artillery which opponents of repeal of Panama toll exemption for American ships can bring to bear will be trained against the administration's flat repeal policy before the Senate committee on Intercommerce Canals next week. Every possible argument that can be raised is to be brought forward, in the hope of prevailing on the committee to make an adverse report on the bill as it passed the House, and failing in that, to lay a foundation for continuing the fight in the Senate itself.

In addition to the general opposition to absolute repeal, there will be arguments by Democratic Senators who agree that exemption for American ships is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and that the government should reverse its policy, but who hope the means of bringing this result about can be tempered with an amendment reasserting the sovereignty of the United States over the Panama Canal.

Attempt to Amend Bill.

Whatever may be the report of the Canals Committee—and there is a possibility that several proposed amendments—administration and opposition leaders are agreed that the first fight will be over an effort to amend the Sims bill, which passed the House. Champions of the President's position insist that there will be no compromise. They adhere to their confident predictions that toll exemption for American coastwise ships will be repealed.

Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the Canals Committee, and its Democratic majority, plans to make a forceful argument before the committee next week against the administration's position, on the ground that this government now is negotiating in its proposed treaty with Colombia a clause whereby Colombia's vessels of war may have access to the canal free of tolls.

The clause is identical with one in a previously negotiated, but never enforced, treaty with Colombia which Great Britain approved. The argument will be made that if Great Britain conceded the right of the United States to exempt Colombian war vessels, it is inconsistent for Great Britain to maintain now that the United States may not exempt American coastwise shipping.

Some Notable Witnesses.

Among men summoned before the Canals Committee next week to discuss the tolls controversy are Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain; Henry White, former charge of the American embassy in London; and after ambassador to France; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; Frederick W. Lehman, of St. Louis, former solicitor-general of the United States; Oscar S. Straus, once ambassador to Turkey and former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; George L. Record, of New Jersey, who was a member of the platform committee of the Progressive party at the Chicago convention in 1912, and many others. On the list to be heard, besides several Senators, are Representatives of many Pacific Coast, New Orleans and inland commercial organizations.

GUNMEN MUST DIE, THEIR FINAL PLEA REFUSED BY GOFF

Supreme Court Justice Finds No Grounds for New Trial.

GOVERNOR FAILS TO GIVE REPRIEVE

Glynn Makes No Comment on Decision, but It Is Apparent He Will Take No Further Action, and Men Will Go to Chair on Monday.

New York, April 11.—The last hope of the four gunmen condemned to die on Monday for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, seemingly was blasted to-night, when Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, to whom a final appeal for a new trial had been made, declined to reopen their case.

At a prolonged hearing to-day, Justice Goff, who was the presiding judge at the gunmen's trial, listened to the testimony of new witnesses produced at the last moment by counsel for the doomed men. Late in the afternoon, after District Attorney Charles S. Whitman had announced that he had no further evidence to offer, Justice Goff took the case under advisement, announcing that he would render a decision to-morrow.

Tolls Long Over Record.

For more than four hours the justice tolled over the record of the day's proceedings. Then, shortly before 10 o'clock, he appeared at the door of his chambers and briefly and quietly announced to the waiting crowd of newspaper men that he had denied the application for a new trial, stating merely that his opinion would be given out as soon as copies of it could be prepared.

Justice Goff, in his opinion denying a new trial, cited that the application had been referred to him because the law requires that motion for a new trial be made before the justice who presided at the trial.

Pointing out that on behalf of the defendants, nineteen affidavits had been presented, the court declared that fifteen should be disregarded, as consisting "mainly of hearsay, impressions and matters that are irrelevant and immaterial."

Of the other four affidavits, those of Dresner, Burwell, Kalmanson and Reo, the court said, would not be considered of any probative value.

Consideration of these four affidavits must include their oral examination and cross-examination had in open court.

Continuing, the decision said: "The point of importance dwelt upon by Dresner was that he was present on the 13th of July, 1912, outside the Garden restaurant, when he heard Rose say to Vallon and Weber, 'I am Rosenthal's lawyer. I will get you out of here.' There he comes. Go and put it over him," that Dresner, understanding what that meant, crossed the street to avoid danger, and that Rose took him for a private detective. "I am almost positive that that is a private detective that District Attorney Whitman has assigned to watch Rosenthal," they took the hint and departed and went home.

Evidence "Made to Fit."

"This testimony of Dresner bears the unmistakable stamp of being made to fit Rose's testimony. . . . It is somewhat remarkable that these four affidavits must include their oral examination and cross-examination had in open court."

Before the reporters left the house, Mr. Arnold called in an old housekeeper, who has been employed in the whereabouts of his daughter, Mr. Arnold said, and every member of the family has been convinced for more than two years that Dorothy Arnold is dead.

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How long have you been here, Maggie? he asked the little gray-haired Irish woman.

"Since Mr. John was two months old," she replied.

"These gentlemen want to ask you some questions, Maggie," Mr. Arnold said.

(Continued On Eighth Page.)

EASTER HAT—BEWARE! OUTLOOK MIGHTY BAD

Some Rain, Some Cold, Snow, Hail and Wind—Each or All May Come To-Day.

Washington, April 11.—As for the Easter hat and the new gown, the silk tie and the gray socks, the outlook is gloomy—decidedly so. Chances are, says the Weather Bureau, the greater part of the Easter holiday will be a little snow or hail and a bit of wind, all because of a couple of low, unexpected storms, of which no previous indications had appeared.

One of the disturbances, the bureau said to-day, is over Lake Superior, "heating it" down from the Far Canadian Northwest and bringing snow and cold and all sorts of unpleasantness. The other suddenly developed last night in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, and is moving northeast to meet its friend from the provinces. Unless some one can stop them, it will be a fine day for raincoats and umbrellas. Meanwhile, the Weather Bureau doctors are gathered around the bedside, hoping for a change for the better and prepared to issue another bulletin the moment it occurs—if it does.

The only reason he assigns for his failure is that he was in fear of his life; of whom he was afraid he does not state, and his failure, where human life was involved, to come forward as a witness until the last hour, when opportunity for examination or contradiction is not given, is a circumstance of invention so strong that no reliance can be placed upon his testimony.

"Rebuttal," testified that when in Forty-third Street at the time of the killing, Rosenthal was a drunkard, and saw the man who fired the shots in turn. He said he did not know the man, but that his testimony rests on his statement that neither of the four defendants was the man who fired the shots. Burwell never saw either one of the four defendants, and the only knowledge he has of them was derived from his seeing some pictures in a clipping from a newspaper.

"It is unnecessary to dwell for a moment on the utter insecurity of